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Official Handbook

**National
Squash Tennis
Association**

1911-12

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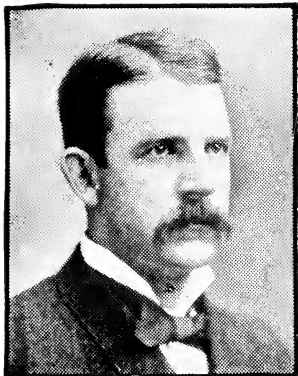
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Spalding's Athletic Library



A. G. SPALDING

Anticipating the present tendency of the American people toward a healthful method of living and enjoyment, Spalding's Athletic Library was established in 1892 for the purpose of encouraging athletics in every form, not only by publishing the official rules and records pertaining to the various pastimes, but also by instructing, until to-day Spalding's Athletic Library is unique in its own particular field and has been conceded the greatest educational series on athletic and physical training subjects that has ever been compiled.

The publication of a distinct series of books devoted to athletic sports and pastimes and designed to occupy the premier place in America in its class was an early idea of Mr. A. G. Spalding, who was one of the first in America to publish a handbook devoted to athletic sports, Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide being the initial

number, which was followed at intervals with other handbooks on the sports prominent in the '70s.

Spalding's Athletic Library has had the advice and counsel of Mr. A. G. Spalding in all of its undertakings, and particularly in all books devoted to the national game. This applies especially to Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide and Spalding's Official Base Ball Record, both of which receive the personal attention of Mr. A. G. Spalding, owing to his early connection with the game as the leading pitcher of the champion Boston and Chicago teams of 1872-76. His interest does not stop, however, with matters pertaining to base ball; there is not a sport that Mr. Spalding does not make it his business to become familiar with, and that the Library will always maintain its premier place, with Mr. Spalding's able counsel at hand, goes without saying.

The entire series since the issue of the first number has been under the direct personal supervision of Mr. James E. Sullivan, President of the American Sports Publishing Company, and the total series of consecutive numbers reach an aggregate of considerably over three hundred, included in which are many "annuals," that really constitute the history of their particular sport in America year by year, back copies of which are even now eagerly sought for, constituting as they do the really first authentic records of events and official rules that have ever been consecutively compiled.

When Spalding's Athletic Library was founded, seventeen years ago, track and field athletics were practically unknown outside the larger colleges and a few athletic clubs in the leading cities, which gave occasional meets, when an entry list of 250 competitors was a subject of comment; golf was known only by a comparatively few persons; lawn tennis had some vogue and base ball was practically the only established field

EDITORS OF SPALDING'S ATHLETIC LIBRARY

sport, and that in a professional way; basket ball had just been invented; athletics for the schoolboy—and schoolgirl—were almost unknown, and an advocate of class contests in athletics in the schools could not get a hearing. To-day we find the greatest body of athletes in the world is the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York, which has had an entry list at its annual games of over two thousand, and in whose "elementary series" in base ball last year 106 schools competed for the trophy emblematic of the championship.

While Spalding's Athletic Library cannot claim that the rapid growth of athletics in this country is due to it solely, the fact cannot be denied that the books have had a great deal to do with its encouragement, by printing the official rules and instructions for playing the various games at a nominal price, within the reach of everyone, with the sole object that its series might be complete and the one place where a person could look with absolute certainty for the particular book in which he might be interested.

In selecting the editors and writers for the various books, the leading authority in his particular line has been obtained, with the result that no collection of books on athletic subjects can compare with Spalding's Athletic Library for the prominence of the various authors and their ability to present their subjects in a thorough and practical manner.

A short sketch of a few of those who have edited some of the leading numbers of Spalding's Athletic Library is given herewith:

JAMES E. SULLIVAN



President American Sports Publishing Company; entered the publishing house of Frank Leslie in 1878, and has been connected continuously with the publishing business since then and also as athletic editor of various New York papers; was a competing athlete; one of the organizers of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States; has been actively on its board of governors since its organization until the present time, and President for two successive terms; has attended every championship meeting in America since 1879 and has officiated in some capacity in connection with American amateur championships track and field games for nearly twenty-five years; assistant American director Olympic Games, Paris, 1900; director Pan-American Exposition athletic department, 1901; chief department physical culture Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904; secretary American Committee Olympic Games, at Athens, 1906; honorary director of Athletics at Jamestown Exposition, 1907; secretary American Committee Olympic Games, at London, 1908; member of the Pastime A. C., New York; honorary member Missouri A. C., St. Louis; honorary member Olympic A. C., San Francisco; ex-president Pastime A. C., New Jersey A. C., Knickerbocker A. C.; president Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U. for fifteen years; president Outdoor Recreation League; with Dr. Luther H. Gulick organized the Public Schools Athletic League of New York, and is now chairman of its games committee and member executive committee; was a pioneer in playground work and one of the organizers of the Outdoor Recreation League of New York; appointed by President Roosevelt as special commissioner to the Olympic Games at Athens, 1906, and decorated by King George I. of the Hellenes (Greece) for his services in connection with the Olympic Games; appointed special commissioner by President Roosevelt to the Olympic Games at London, 1908; appointed by Mayor McClellan, 1908, as member of the Board of Education of Greater New York.

WALTER CAMP



For quarter of a century Mr. Walter Camp of Yale has occupied a leading position in college athletics. It is immaterial what organization is suggested for college athletics, or for the betterment of conditions, insofar as college athletics is concerned. Mr. Camp has always played an important part in its conferences, and the great interest in and high plane of college sport to-day, are undoubtedly due more to Mr. Camp than to any other individual. Mr. Camp has probably written more on college

athletics than any other writer and the leading papers and magazines of America are always anxious to secure his expert opinion on foot ball, track and field athletics, base ball and rowing. Mr. Camp has grown up with Yale athletics and is a part of Yale's remarkable athletic system. While he has been designated as the "Father of Foot Ball," it is a well known fact that during his college career Mr. Camp was regarded as one of the best players that ever represented Yale on the base ball field, so when we hear of Walter Camp as a foot ball expert we must also remember his remarkable knowledge of the game of base ball, of which he is a great admirer. Mr. Camp has edited Spalding's Official Foot Ball Guide since it was first published, and also the Spalding Athletic Library book on How to Play Foot Ball. There is certainly no man in American college life better qualified to write for Spalding's Athletic Library than Mr. Camp.

DR. LUTHER HALSEY GULICK



The leading exponent of physical training in America; one who has worked hard to impress the value of physical training in the schools; when physical training was combined with education at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 Dr. Gulick played an important part in that congress; he received several awards for his good work and had many honors conferred upon him; he is the author of a great many books on the subject; it was Dr. Gulick, who, acting on the suggestion of James E. Sullivan,

organized the Public Schools Athletic League of Greater New York, and was its first Secretary; Dr. Gulick was also for several years Director of Physical Training in the public schools of Greater New York, resigning the position to assume the Presidency of the Playground Association of America. Dr. Gulick is an authority on all subjects pertaining to physical training and the study of the child.

JOHN B. FOSTER



Successor to the late Henry Chadwick ("Father of Base Ball") as editor of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide; sporting editor of the New York Evening Telegram; has been in the newspaper business for many years and is recognized throughout America as a leading writer on the national game; a staunch supporter of organized base ball, his pen has always been used for the betterment of the game.



TIM MURNANE

Base Ball editor of the Boston Globe and President of the New England League of Base Ball Clubs; one of the best known base ball men of the country; known from coast to coast; is a keen follower of the game and prominent in all its councils; nearly half a century ago was one of America's foremost players; knows the game thoroughly and writes from the point of view both of player and an official.



HARRY PHILIP BURCHELL

Sporting editor of the New York Times; University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University; editor of Spalding's Official Lawn Tennis Annual; is an authority on the game, follows the movements of the players minutely and understands not only tennis but all other subjects that can be classed as athletics; no one is better qualified to edit this book than Mr. Burchell.



GEORGE T. HEPBRON

Former Young Men's Christian Association director; for many years an official of the Athletic League of Young Men's Christian Associations of North America; was connected with Dr. Luther H. Gulick in Young Men's Christian Association work for over twelve years; became identified with basket ball when it was in its infancy and has followed it since, being recognized as the leading exponent of the official rules; succeeded Dr. Gulick as editor of the Official Guide.



JAMES S. MITCHEL

Former champion weight thrower; holder of numerous records, and is the winner of more championships than any other individual in the history of sport; Mr. Mitchel is a close student of athletics and well qualified to write upon any topic connected with athletic sport; has been for years on the staff of the New York Sun.



MICHAEL C. MURPHY

The world's most famous athletic trainer; has been particularly successful in developing what might be termed championship teams; now with the University of Pennsylvania; during his career has trained only at two colleges and one athletic club, Yale and the University of Pennsylvania and Detroit Athletic Club; his most recent triumph was that of training the famous American team of athletes that swept the field at the Olympic Games of 1908 at London.



DR. C. WARD CRAMPTON

Succeeded Dr. Gulick as director of physical training in the schools of Greater New York; as secretary of the Public Schools Athletic League is at the head of the most remarkable organization of its kind in the world; is a practical athlete and gymnast himself, and has been for years connected with the physical training system in the schools of Greater New York, having had charge of the High School of Commerce.



DR. GEORGE J. FISHER

Has been connected with Y. M. C. A. work for many years as physical director at Cincinnati and Brooklyn, where he made such a high reputation as organizer that he was chosen to succeed Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick as Secretary of the Athletic League of Y. M. C. A.'s of North America, when the latter resigned to take charge of the physical training in the Public Schools of Greater New York.



DR. GEORGE ORTON

On athletics, college athletics, particularly track and field, foot ball, soccer foot ball, and training of the youth, it would be hard to find one better qualified than Dr. Orton; has had the necessary athletic experience and the ability to impart that experience intelligently to the youth of the land; for years was the American, British and Canadian champion runner.



HARRY A. FISHER

Graduate Manager of Athletics at Columbia University. Recognized as the leading authority on basket ball in the college world; played on the Columbia Varsity team for three years, for two years of which the team did not meet a defeat in the intercollegiate schedule; coach of the team for six years, three of which were championship teams; played on the Varsity base ball team of 1903, and was manager of the foot ball team of 1904; member of the New York Athletic Club.



FREDERICK R. TOOMBS

A well known authority on skating, rowing, boxing, racquets, and other athletic sports; was sporting editor of American Press Association, New York; dramatic editor; is a lawyer and has served several terms as a member of Assembly of the Legislature of the State of New York; has written several novels and historical works.



R. L. WELCH

A resident of Chicago; the popularity of indoor base ball is chiefly due to his efforts; a player himself of no mean ability; a first-class organizer; he has followed the game of indoor base ball from its inception.



DR. HENRY S. ANDERSON

Has been connected with Yale University for years and is a recognized authority on gymnastics; is admitted to be one of the leading authorities in America on gymnastic subjects; is the author of many books on physical training.



CHARLES M. DANIELS

Just the man to write an authoritative book on swimming; the fastest swimmer the world has ever known; member New York Athletic Club swimming team and an Olympic champion at Athens in 1906 and London, 1908. In his book on Swimming, Champion Daniels describes just the methods one must use to become an expert swimmer.



GUSTAVE BOJUS

Mr. Bojus is most thoroughly qualified to write intelligently on all subjects pertaining to gymnastics and athletics; in his day one of America's most famous amateur athletes; has competed successfully in gymnastics and many other sports for the New York Turn Verein; for twenty years he has been prominent in teaching gymnastics and athletics; was responsible for the famous gymnastic championship teams of Columbia University now with the Jersey City high schools.



CHARLES JACOBUS

Admitted to be the "Father of Roque;" one of America's most expert players, winning the Olympic Championship at St. Louis in 1904; an ardent supporter of the game and follows it minutely, and much of the success of roque is due to his untiring efforts; certainly there is no one better qualified to write on this subject than Mr. Jacobus.



DR. E. B. WORMAN

Well known as a physical training expert; was probably one of the first to enter the field and is the author of many books on the subject; lectures extensively each year all over the country.



W. J. CROMIE

Now with the University of Pennsylvania; was formerly a Y. M. C. A. physical director; a keen student of all gymnastic matters; the author of many books on subjects pertaining to physical training.



G. M. MARTIN

By profession a physical director of the Young Men's Christian Association; a close student of all things gymnastic, and games for the classes in the gymnasium or clubs.



PROF. SENAC

A leader in the fencing world; has maintained a fencing school in New York for years and developed a great many champions; understands the science of fencing thoroughly and the benefits to be derived therefrom.

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JOHN W. PRENTISS,
President National Squash Tennis Association.

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Group IV No. 354

OFFICIAL HANDBOOK



NATIONAL
SQUASH TENNIS
ASSOCIATION



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Champion Columbia Squash Tennis Club, New York.

FORMATION OF THE NATIONAL SQUASH TENNIS ASSOCIATION

For several years squash in and about New York has been becoming an increasingly popular game. The Columbia Club, Princeton Club, Brooklyn Heights Casino, Crescent Athletic Club, the Racquet and Tennis Club, Metropolitan Athletic Club and the Harvard Club in Greater New York, and numerous country clubs in and about New York, such as the Montclair, Englewood, Baltusrol, Rockaway and others, have built squash courts, which are very generally used by the members. In 1908 the Metropolitan Squash Tennis League was formed, and since that time inter-club matches have been played by the Princeton Club, Columbia Club, Harvard Club and Brooklyn Heights Casino. The Harvard Club has been the leader in squash tennis in New York, owing to several reasons: First, on account of its large membership of young men; second, on account of its three very excellent squash courts, built on the roof of the club; third, on account of the care given to the playing and instructions of the game at the Harvard Club by S. J. Feron, who is the club marker and has charge of all the club tournaments, etc. Feron has never been beaten at squash, and it is owing to the fact that many of the Harvard Club players have had the privilege of playing with him and of being instructed by him at the Harvard Club that has thus far developed the best squash tennis players in the country.

Dr. Alfred Stillman of the Harvard Club, the holder of the National Championship and of the Harvard Club championship, has never been beaten in a tournament by an amateur, and John W. Prentiss and M. D. Whitman of the Harvard Club, have never been beaten by any amateur except Dr. Stillman.

The suggestion was made to Mr. Prentiss that in order to broaden the game it would be desirable to form a National Squash Tennis Association and to hold a National Tournament. Acting on these lines, Mr. Prentiss called a meeting at the Harvard Club, which was attended by representatives from sixteen other clubs, and an association was formed. The first national tournament of this association was held at the Harvard Club on April 8, 9 and 10, 1911, with forty entries, representing the following clubs:

Chicago University Club,
Tennis and Racquet Club, Boston,
Racquet Club, Philadelphia,
Racquet and Tennis Club, New York,
Princeton Club,
Columbia Club,
Harvard Club, New York,
Hartford Golf Club,
Bridgeport University Club,
Baltusrol Club,
Montclair Athletic Club,
Field Club of Greenwich, Conn.
Apawamis Club.

As the frame will show, the matches were very closely contested, and while Dr. Stillman and Mr. Prentiss came through to the final, as had been expected, there were various other players who showed particularly good form, for instance, C. M. Bull, Jr., of the Crescent Athletic Club, C. G. Osborne of the University Club of Chicago, D. P. Starr of the Philadelphia Racquet Club, George Whitney of the Harvard Club, New York, and G. A. Lyon, Jr., of the Hartford Golf Club.

M. D. Whitman defaulted on account of ill health, and Reginald Fincke defaulted on account of being obliged to be away from the city at the time.

The tournament was eminently successful in every way, the matches were all clean, and there were no disputed decisions. It is expected that the tournament to be held early in March, 1912, at the Harvard Club will be even better.

MINUTES

OF THE

First Annual Meeting of the National Squash Tennis Association

A meeting of representatives from all the clubs throughout the country thought to be interested in the game of squash tennis was called by Mr. John W. Prentiss at the Harvard Club of New York on Monday, March 20, 1911.

Mr. Prentiss acted as temporary chairman.

The roll call showed the following representation:

J. O. Low, Brooklyn Heights Casino; F. P. Allen, New York Athletic Club; Dr. C. W. Hawley, Bridgeport University Club; Dr. C. W. Hawley, New Haven Lawn Club Association; Mr. Gray, Hartford Golf Club; L. E. Mahan, Columbia University Club; F. S. Keeler, Columbia University Club; John Greenleaf, Pelham Country Club; J. V. Onatavia, Baltusrol Golf Club; Mr. Pate, Nassau Country Club; W. H. T. Hulm, Philadelphia Racquet Club; Mr. Fuller, Philadelphia Racquet Club; C. M. Bull, Jr., Crescent Athletic Club; Mr. Chater, the Englewood Club; Mr. Duryea, the Englewood Club; J. E. Davis, Tuxedo Club; Mr. Stewart, the Princeton Club; H. S. Bird, the Princeton Club; F. Kidde, Montclair Athletic Club; Mr. Marvin, Montclair Athletic Club; H. S. Satterlee, the Harvard Club; J. W. Prentiss, the Harvard Club; A. Stillman, 2nd, the Apawamis Club.

The meeting chose to call itself THE NATIONAL SQUASH TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Prentiss then gave a brief talk on the reasons for the formation of a National Squash Tennis Association and why he, representing the Harvard Club, had called such a meeting, and then introduced Mr. Davis, representing the Tuxedo Club, who announced the desire of his club, through him, to cede to the National Squash Tennis Association its rights and responsibilities in holding national squash tennis championship tournaments.

The meeting then proceeded to the elections of officers. J. W. Prentiss was elected President; J. O. Low, Vice-President; C. M. Bull, Jr., Treasurer, and A. Stillman, Secretary.

The officers forthwith entered upon their respective duties.

It was proposed by L. E. Mahan, and seconded by F. Kidde, that an executive committee of nine should be chosen, four of said committee to be the officers of the Association, the other five to be elected at large, no two representing the same club. This was carried by a unanimous vote.

W. H. T. Huhn, Philadelphia Racquet Club; Dr. C. W. Hawley, Bridgeport University Club; F. Kidde, Montclair Athletic Club; J. C. Neely, University Club, Chicago, and F. S. Keeler, Columbia University Club, were elected members of the Executive Committee.

It was unanimously voted to hold a championship tournament this spring at the Harvard Club, the date and conditions to be left to the Executive Committee. The President was instructed to purchase suitable prizes, consisting of one cup costing not over \$300, and two small tokens for

winner and runner-up. The championship cup is to be won three times before becoming property of winner. The cup is to be held from one tournament until the following one by the club represented by the winner.

It was voted that the Executive Committee fix the assessment or initiation fee for clubs entering the Association, the money so acquired to be used for purchase of prizes and business of the Association.

It was left to the Executive Committee to appoint whatever other committees might be necessary to carry on the work of the Association.

CHARTER MEMBERS

1. Harvard Club.....New York
2. Princeton Club.....New York
3. Columbia University Club.....New York
4. Brooklyn Heights Casino.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
5. New York Athletic Club.....New York
6. Bridgeport University Club.....Bridgeport, Conn.
7. New Haven Lawn Tennis Association, New Haven, Conn.
8. Hartford Golf Club.....Hartford, Conn.
9. Pelham Country Club.....Pelham Manor, N. Y.
10. Baltusrol Golf Club.....Baltusrol, N. J.
11. Racquet Club.....Philadelphia, Pa.
12. Crescent Athletic Club.....Brooklyn, N. Y.
13. Tuxedo Club.....Tuxedo Park, N. Y.
14. Montclair Athletic Club.....Montclair, N. J.

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I.

Name.

The name of this Association shall be NATIONAL SQUASH TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

ARTICLE II.

Object.

The object of this Association shall be to promote the game of Squash Tennis, to protect the mutual interests of the members of this Association, and to establish and enforce uniformity in the rules of the game by creating a representative authority in an Executive Committee, which shall be final authority in all matters of controversy.

ARTICLE III.

Membership.

All clubs shall be eligible to membership in the Association which, in the opinion of the Executive Committee, are entitled to representation.

At any meeting of the Association each club shall be entitled to one vote, although it may be represented by more than one delegate.

ARTICLE IV.

Proposals for Membership.

Proposals for membership in this Association shall be made in writing to the Secretary, signed by the President

and Secretary of the club making the application. Upon the receipt of such application for membership the Secretary of the Association shall submit the same to the Executive Committee for final action.

ARTICLE V.

Officers.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, Treasurer and an Executive Committee of five, to be elected by ballot at the annual meeting each year; the officers of this Association to be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee, in addition to the five elected by ballot.

ARTICLE VI.

Duties of Officers.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Executive Committee and at all meetings of the Association, to appoint all committees not otherwise provided for, and to see that the officers and committees perform their respective duties.

Section 2. The Vice-President shall, in the absence of the President, perform the duties of that office.

Section 3.—The Secretary shall keep records of all meetings, shall issue calls for such meetings, shall keep a roll of membership, take charge of all papers belonging to the Association, notify clubs of their election, and furnish all clubs elected to membership copies of the By-Laws of this Association, and perform such other duties as the Executive Committee may from time to time require.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to collect the dues and other revenue of the Association, pay all bills after they have been approved by the Executive Committee, or committee specially appointed, and submit a report of the financial condition of the Association at the annual meeting.

Section 5. The Executive Committee shall be entrusted with the management of the Association, and it shall be their duty to carry out the purposes of the Association according to its Constitution and By-Laws.

ARTICLE VII.

Initiation Fees and Dues.

Each club shall pay to the Treasurer of the Association an Initiation Fee of \$25 and Annual Dues of \$10.

ARTICLE VIII.

Elections.

Election of officers and Executive Committee shall be by ballot at the annual meeting. The officers and Executive Committee so elected shall serve for one year or until their successors are chosen.

The President shall have power to fill vacancies prior to the annual meeting.

ARTICLE IX.

Meetings and Tournaments.

Section 1. The annual meeting shall be held on the first Saturday of March and due notice shall be given by the Secretary at least ten days prior to the meeting to all members of the Association.

Section 2. The Championship Tournament shall begin on the first Saturday of March. Entries shall close on the preceding Saturday.

ARTICLE X.

Order of Business.

The order of business at the annual meeting of the Association shall be:

1. Roll Call.
2. Reading of Minutes.
3. Report of Secretary.
4. Report of Treasurer.
5. Report of Executive Committee.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New business.
8. Elections.
9. Adjournment.

ARTICLE XI.

Amendments.

Any amendment to the Constitution may be made at the annual meeting by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present or represented by proxy when approved by the Executive Committee.

Any amendment not approved by Executive Committee may be made by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present or represented by proxy at two consecutive meetings.

RULES OF THE GAME

1. A game consists of 15 points (or aces).
2. A point is made when the outhand fails to return fairly the ball in-play, *i. e.*, above the telltale on the front wall, and within the boundary lines in its course to or from the front wall.
3. The "service" or "hand" shall be decided by the spin of the racket.
4. The server only can score an ace.
5. If he lose the play the service changes, *i. e.*, it is hand-out.
6. The ball shall be served alternately right and left, beginning on the right, *i. e.*, serving from the right side of center line to the left service court.
7. When the score becomes 13-all the outhand may set the game to 3 or 5 (*i. e.*, winning 3 or 5 points) or at 14-all to 3, provided this be done before another ball is served. If the game is not set at 13-all it cannot be set at 14-all.
8. The server must stand behind the floor service line and on his side of the center line, and serve the ball to the front wall above the wall service line, causing it to drop in the opposite court in front of the floor service line.
9. A double fault is "hand-out." It is a double fault if the ball hits any part of the court before hitting the front wall.
10. It is a single fault: (1) If the ball hits the front

NOTE.—The Spalding "Championship" Squash Tennis Ball No. 0 is the officially adopted ball of the National Squash Tennis Association.

wall on or below the wall service line. (2) If the ball hits the floor on or behind the floor service line. (3) If the ball hits any out-of-court surface. (4) If the server, in serving, fails to stand as provided in Rule 8.

11. A service fault may be played at the option of the outland if he call "play" while doing so.

12. A ball to be fair must be struck before the second bound, and must reach the front wall above the telltale before touching the floor; it must not touch any part of the court outside the playing surfaces. A ball striking above the line on the back wall on the fly is out; on the bound it is fair.

13. A ball striking any line is out.

14. A ball hitting a player before reaching front wall is a let; coming from the front wall and hitting a player, that player loses the play.

15. If a player consider he has been interfered with in reaching the ball or making a stroke he may claim a let; if his claim is disputed the referee shall decide.

16. A player may not claim a let after attempting to make a stroke unless in so doing he touches his opponent.

17. If a ball breaks it is a let.

18. At any time between plays a new ball may be called for by either player.

19. While in play it is allowable to have the ball hit the back or side walls twice in an effort to return same to front wall.

20. The referee's decision shall be final.

DEFINITIONS

Ace—A stroke won and scored.

Telltale—The strip of tin which covers the lower part of the front wall to the height of 24 inches from the floor.

Court—The whole building in which a game is played, or one-half of the floor, between the short line and front wall, as divided by the half-court line, and called the right (or forehand) court, or the left (or backhand) court.

Double—A ball struck after it has touched the floor a second time is called a double.

Good—A service delivered, or a return made, in conformity with the rule is called good.

Half-Court Line—The line on the floor drawn from the short line to the front wall and dividing that portion of the floor into two equal spaces.

Hand-in—The player who has the right of serving the ball.

Hand-out—The player who has to receive the service.

In-play—The ball, after being served, is said to be in-play until it has touched the floor twice, or a player, or the telltale, or has gone out-of-court.

Nick—Ball hitting side wall and floor at same time.

Out-of-Court—A ball served, or in-play, is said to go out-of-court when it touches the roof, posts, or cushions, or driven on or above the boundary lines.

Rally—The repeated return of the ball in-play.

Rubber—A set of 3, 5, 7, or any other uneven number of games. The winner of the majority of the games wins the rubber. (Note—The usual number is three for a single.)

Serve-to—To start the ball in play by striking it with the racket.

Service—The ball served.

Service-box—The square (marked out on each side of the floor) from which the service must be delivered.

Short-line—The line on the floor at the distance of 10 feet from back wall and parallel to it, or floor service line, wall service line, line on front, all $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet from floor.

Volley—A ball which is struck before it has touched the floor is said to be struck at, or on, the volley; the stroke is called a volley.

In handicapping, a hand is equivalent to 8 aces; half a hand to 4 aces.

HOW TO LAY OUT A COURT

Description of a Standard Squash Tennis Court as Approved by the National Squash Tennis Association, June 1, 1911.

SIZES.

The court shall approximate as closely as possible the following dimensions:

The court shall be 17 feet wide and $32\frac{1}{2}$ feet long.

The front wall shall be 14 feet high.

The side walls shall be 12 feet high.

The back wall shall be 8 feet high.

NOTE.—These measurements refer to playing surfaces only.

The telltale shall be 2 feet high, and shall be made of sheet metal projecting $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the wall.

The service line on the front wall shall be $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the floor.

The line on the back wall shall be $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the floor.

The floor shall have a line down the center from the front to the back wall, and a line across the court 10 feet from the back wall.

CONSTRUCTION.

The court shall be lined with wood of substantial thickness, firmly blind-nailed in place. A front and back wall

3 inches thick, with the boards set on edge, and side walls 2 inches thick, will give satisfactory results. The floor should be 3 inches thick, like the front wall. Any hard wood which will not splinter, such as maple, may be used.

Masonry walls, with their different surface, etc., change the game too much to be satisfactory.

The object of the telltale is to sound when touched by the ball, and not to sound unless touched. Therefore it is recommended not to fasten the telltale directly to the sheathing, when it might be jarred into sounding, but rather directly to the wall construction, as on the detail. The telltale may extend to the floor, but it is recommended to stop it some 9 inches above, as shown, so that balls rolling along the floor will rebound to the players.

The playing surfaces, walls and floor, of the court, shall be stained a mahogany red, and varnished to a dull finish. Beware of wax finish, as the color may come off on the ball.

The lines and the telltale from its top to the floor shall be black. The lines to be 1 inch wide.

The ceiling and the walls above the playing surfaces should be white.

The door may be in the back or the side wall. It should be carefully built to keep flush with the wall, and all hardware on the inside shall be flush. A small light of heavy glass ($1\frac{1}{2}$ inch) flush with the inside surface should be provided.

The court should be ventilated as thoroughly as possible to the outside air, and should not be heated. In cities, courts are best placed on the top floor or on the roof. In

providing natural and artificial light for the court, as much light as possible should be provided, but all glare should be kept from the players' eyes. Direct sunlight shining into the court is very objectionable. North light is best, or east light may do, as most games are played in the afternoon. All windows or skylights should have ground glass to diffuse the light.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Avoid naked lamps where they can shine in the players' eyes.

All lights should be protected by wire screens. The most common system of lighting is that shown in the diagram, three lines of lights in reflectors across the court, the reflectors screening the lights from behind. About 900 candle-power, distributed as shown, will give a satisfactory light by this system. All lamps should have frosted ends. This court has a flat white ceiling. Another satisfactory system is by symmetrically placed clusters of lights, the light being dimmed and scattered by "diffusers," so as not to dazzle the eyes. A good example of this system has six "General Electric" diffusers, each with six 32 candle-power lamps, or 1152 candle-power in all. This court has open rafters for a roof, giving no reflection, which accounts in part for the greater candle-power required. The above candle-powers are based on the efficiency of Tungsten filaments or "Mazda" lamps.

ACCESSORIES.

A squash court should have available for it a warm dressing and locker room, two shower baths, with hot and cold

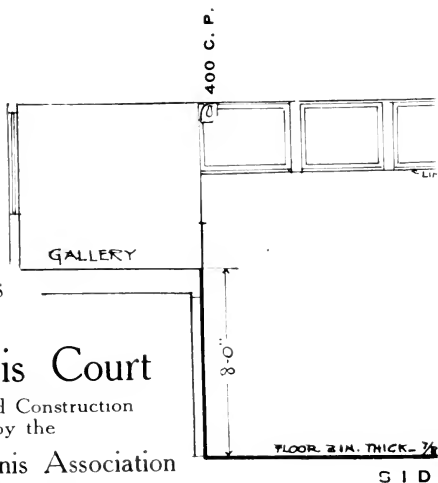
water, a basin, a drying rack, so that clothes may be dried out before being put away in the lockers. Lockers to be of open work for ventilation.

If there is to be a marker, he should have a workshop and a case for supplies, and the dressing room should be large enough for him to give a player a rubdown after the game.

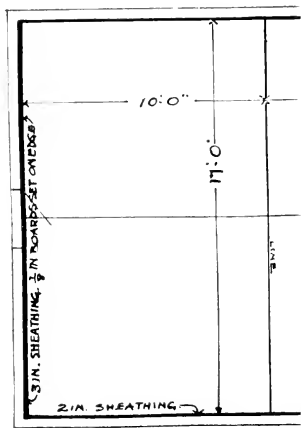
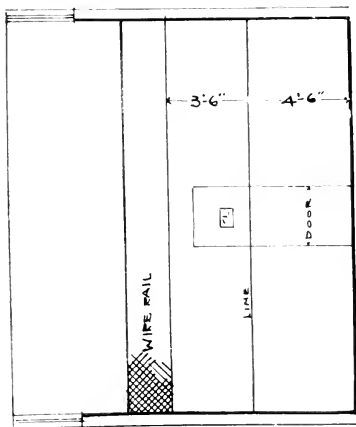
The gallery is usually put at the back, as shown, but side galleries are useful also, the spectators standing to look over the higher wall.

It is often advisable to provide access to the gallery for spectators, other than through the locker room.

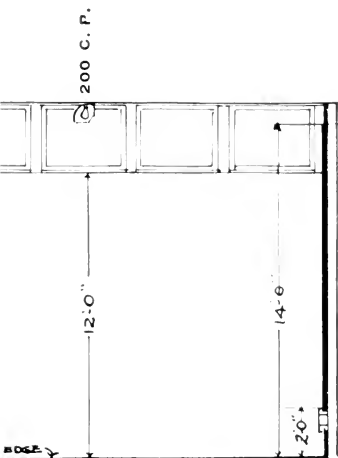
DIAGRAMS
OF A
Squash Tennis Court
Giving Dimensions and Construction
as Approved by the
National Squash Tennis Association
New York, June 1, 1911



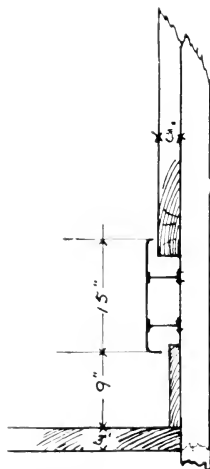
S I D



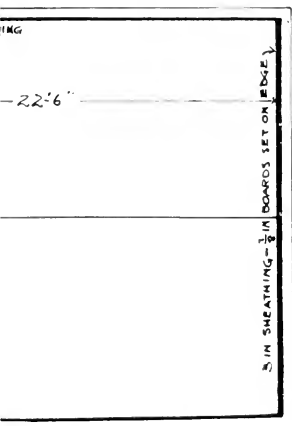
F L O O R



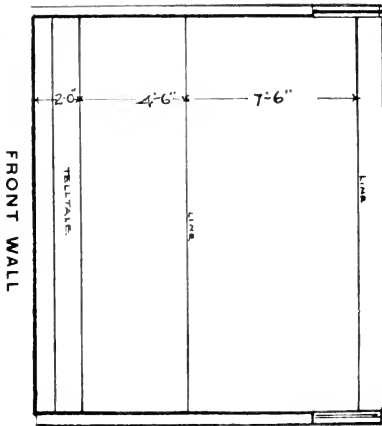
WALLS

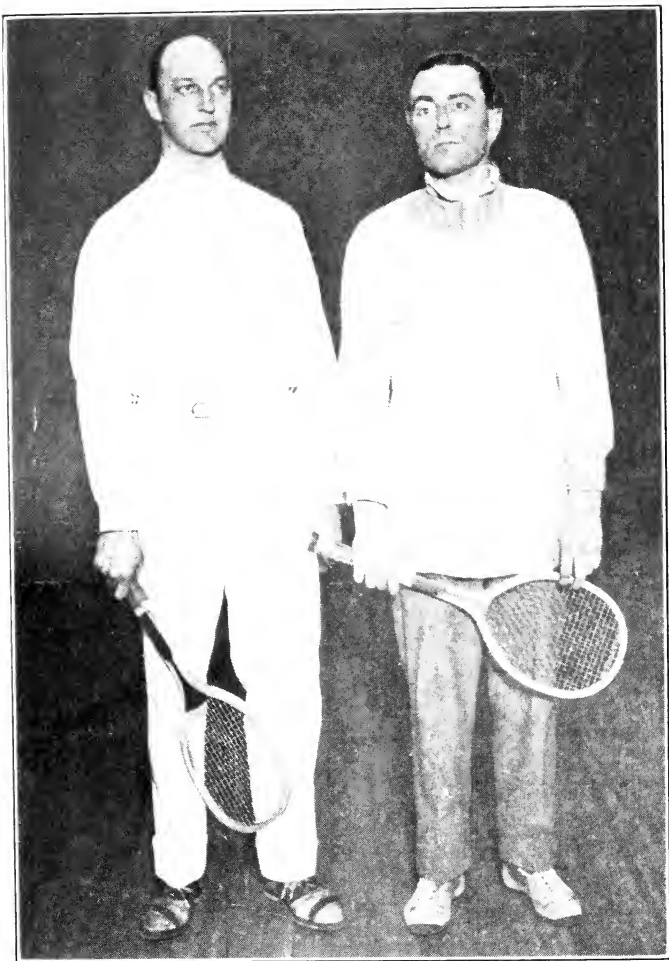


DETAIL OF TELLTALE



PLAN





DR. ALFRED STILLMAN,
Harvard Club.
National Champion Squash Tennis, 1911.

J. W. PRENTISS,
Harvard Club.
Runner-up National Squash Tennis
Championships, 1911.

SUGGESTIONS FOR PLAYERS

(The Opposite if Player is Left-Handed.)

To improve your form I would suggest the following:

1. Feet and body facing corners where side walls meet back wall, head of racket resting in left hand.
2. Racket always behind body and low, ready to follow ball, finishing strokes through.
3. Most important: keep eyes on ball at all times while in play and anticipate the speed of adversary's stroke by watching his racket.
4. Always stand on toes, ready to move quickly with ball.
5. In all strokes keep elbow down, forcing accuracy and keeping balance.
6. Always stand from eight to ten feet away from rear wall and half way between side walls, but should ball be in play within above positions, receiver or stroke has the right to that part of court.
7. If player has time (which he should have, by going to the spot where the ball would bound the second time), wait until ball drops between knee and ankle, with body bent well forward.
8. Do not strike ball always with the same speed, vary it by sending ball around court, at sharp angle, for a nick (corner where floor meets side walls) and straight from front wall, so ball will die at back, or rear, wall and not come off.
9. Hold racket always so face of racket faces rear and front walls. If this is done player never need change grip of racket for different strokes. It also saves lots of time.



STEPHEN J. FERON,
Harvard Club.

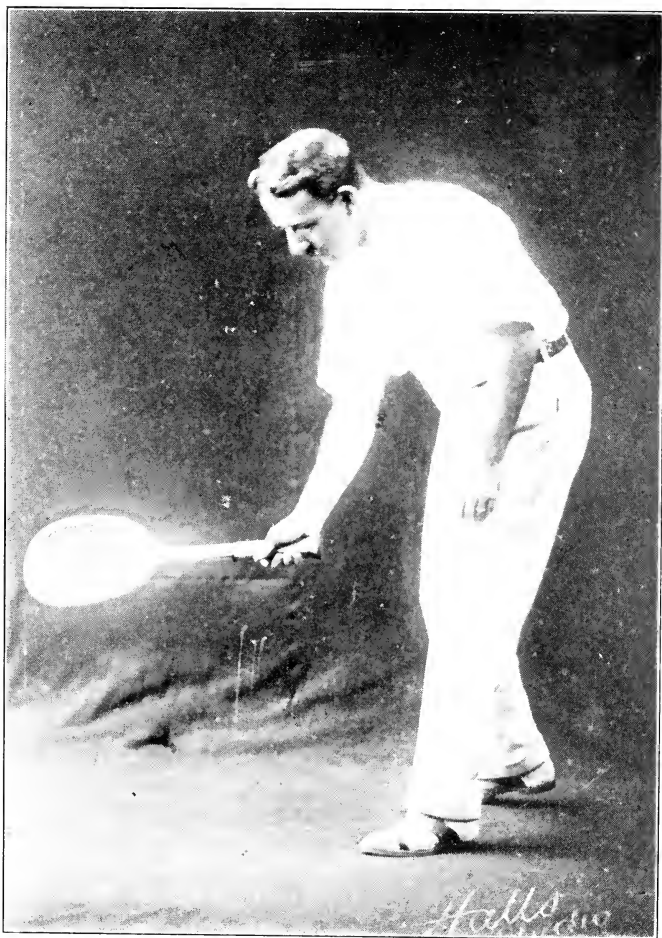
Waiting position and proper grip of racket after the delivery of all strokes.

FIRST ANNUAL TOURNAMENT OF THE NATIONAL SQUASH TENNIS ASSOCIATION

BY S. J. FERON.

The Harvard Club, New York, was the scene of the first annual tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association, held April 8, 9 and 10, 1911. Thirty-eight contestants were entered, representing the following clubs: Columbia of New York; Princeton of New York; Greenwich Field Club of Greenwich, Conn.; Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn; Brooklyn Heights Casino; Philadelphia Racquet Club; Boston Racquet Club; Chicago Athletic Club; Meadowbrook Hunt Club of Westbury, L. I.; Racquet and Tennis Club of New York; Bridgeport Golf Club of Bridgeport, Conn.; Baltusrol Golf Club of Short Hills, N. J., and the Harvard Club of New York.

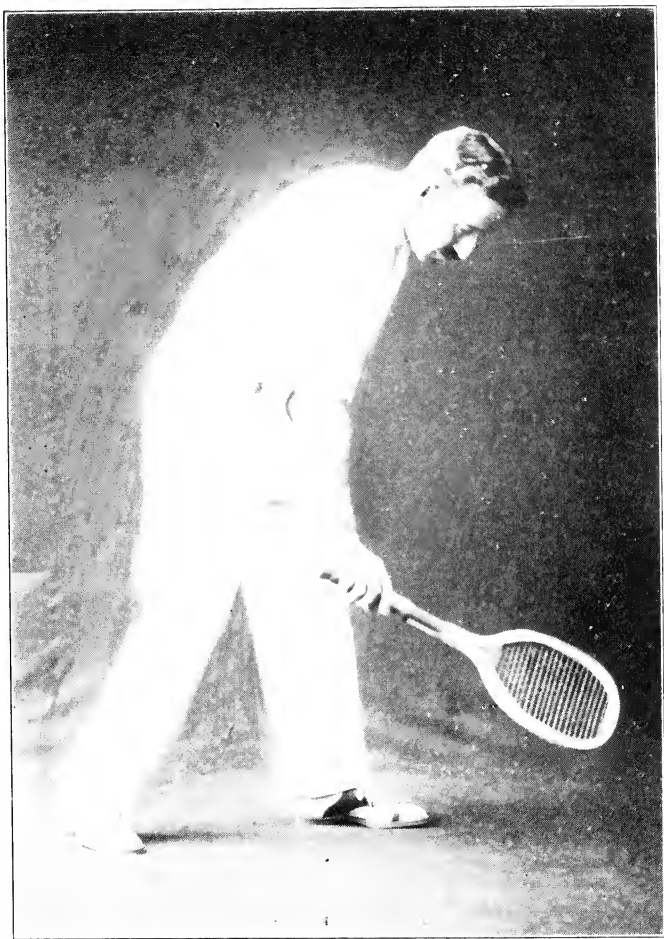
Although a scratch tournament, the players were remarkably evenly matched, necessitating the stars extending themselves to ward off defeat. In the first round Mr. Lyle Mahan of Columbia defeated N. S. Torrance in a well contested match, despite the apparent inequality of the score, 15/8, 15/7; Mr. H. Martin of the Crescent Athletic Club was defeated by Mr. G. A. Lyon, Jr., of the Bridgeport Golf Club after a hard struggle, 3/15, 15/10, 15/5; Mr. C. G. Osborne of the Chicago Athletic Club defeated



STEPHEN J. FERON,
Waiting for ball to drop low enough for draw cut.

Mr. H. Hadden of Meadowbrook after a very even contest by a score of 15/8, 15/11; Mr. George Whitney of the Boston Racquet and Tennis Club was kept to the top of his game in defeating Mr. F. S. Keeler of Columbia; Mr. J. H. Hunt of the Greenwich Field Club made a bold attempt for victory with H. H. Boyesen of Columbia, but lost after a hard struggle by the score of 15/7, 18/17; Dr. H. S. Satterlee of the Harvard Club did not have things all his own way with Mr. H. D. Bulkley of Columbia, but finally won out by the knowledge of his own court. Mr. M. D. Whitman of Harvard Club won from Mr. Reginald Fincke of the Racquet and Tennis Club, New York, by default. Mr. F. Kidde of Columbia defeated Mr. J. V. Onatavia, Jr., of Baltusrol, 15/2, 15-love. It may be stated here that the game of squash tennis is entirely new to the members of the Baltusrol Club. Dr. Alfred Stillman, champion of the Harvard Club, was obliged to play his best game against Mr. D. P. Starr of the Philadelphia Racquet Club in order to come out ahead, winning by the score of 15/10, 15/12.

In the second round Mr. F. H. Davis of the Harvard Club met Mr. L. E. Mahan of Columbia, and the gallery witnessed a very even contest, Mr. Davis finally winning, 15/12, 15/6. Mr. C. G. Osborne of Chicago met a worthy opponent in Mr. W. W. Pell of the Crescent Athletic Club. The points were hotly contested, but Mr. Osborne had the better of it. Mr. J. W. Prentiss of the Racquet and Tennis Club of New York met Mr. George Whitney of the Boston Racquet and Tennis Club. It was presumed that Mr. Prentiss would have an easy



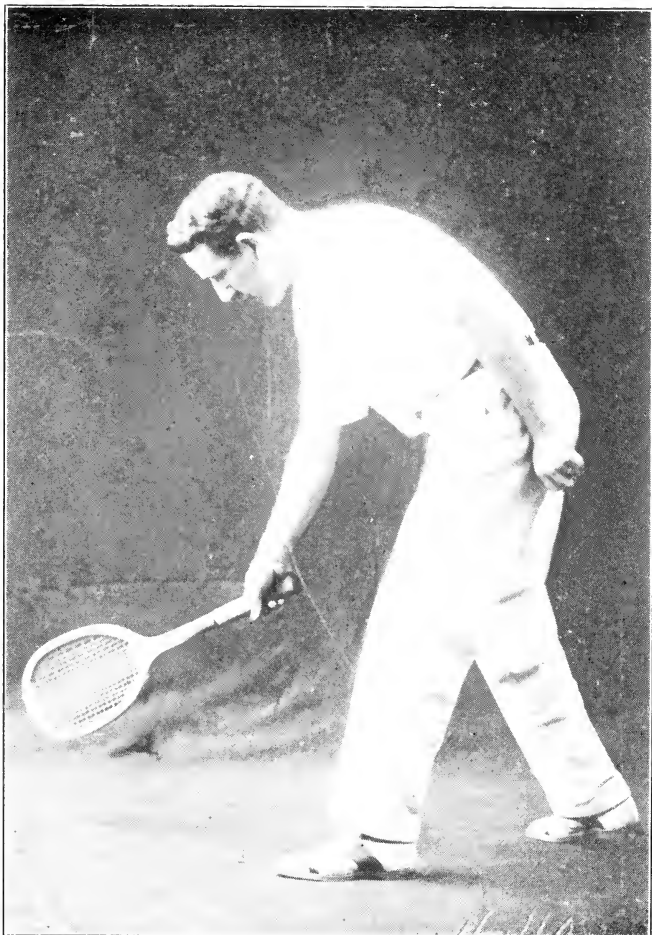
STEPHEN J. FERON.

Waiting for contemplated low forehand drive for left wall nick.

time with his opponent, but, to the surprise of the gallery, Mr. Whitney not only took the first game, but fought Mr. Prentiss strongly all the way, the latter only conquering after the hardest work, 4/15, 15/12, 15/4.

The third round was also an exhibition of championship form. Mr. C. G. Osborne had Mr. J. W. Prentiss at his mercy in the first game of their contest, but Mr. Prentiss, determined on winning, started after Mr. Osborne with the score against him, 4/14, using his famous four-hand nick stroke, catching Mr. Osborne and setting the game at 14-all. Mr. Prentiss won by the score of 15/7, 17/14. The gallery expected to see an even contest between Mr. L. duPont Irving of the Harvard Club and Mr. Frank Kidde of the Columbia Club, but Mr. Irving was much too fast for his opponent, defeating him with a score 15/7, 15/5. The surprise of the tournament was in Mr. C. M. Bull, Jr., taking one game from Dr. Alfred Stillman. Both players have much the same style, but Dr. Stillman, having more knowledge of the game and court, defeated Mr. Bull by the score of 15/13, 12/15, 15/9. The gallery was treated to a pretty example of how to play squash tennis when Mr. F. H. Davis engaged Mr. G. O. Winston in an even contest, Mr. Davis winning by the score of 15/3, 15/10. Mr. S. H. Bird was compelled to play his best to defeat Mr. D. F. Phelps, 8/15, 15/10, 15/11.

It was the intention of Mr. F. H. Davis to take at least one game from his club mate, Dr. Alfred Stillman, 2d, in their contest in the fourth round, but the best Mr. Davis could do was to get thirteen points to the doctor's 30, the score being 15/3, 15/10. Mr. J. W. Prentiss did



STEPHEN J. FERON,
Waiting for contemplated low backhand drive for right wall nick.

not have things all in his favor in his contest with Dr. H. S. Satterlee. There were many fine rallies, but Dr. Satterlee, not knowing exactly how to play to Mr. Prentiss' style, lost, 3/15, 11/15.

It is to be regretted that Mr. M. D. Whitman of the Harvard Club had to default to Mr. M. L. Feary of the Crescent Athletic Club, as a close match was expected.

In the semi-finals Mr. Prentiss had an easy time with Mr. M. L. Feary, defeating him by the score of 15/3, 15/4. Another club mate of Dr. Stillman's, Mr. L. duP. Irving, tried to take one game, but was unsuccessful.

The finals were played between Dr. Stillman and Mr. Prentiss on April 10. The gallery was crowded to the limit to see this match. It was thought by many followers of the game that Mr. Prentiss would defeat the champion in the best of three games. It has been noted that in all of his contests with Dr. Stillman he won the first two games. In the first game Mr. Prentiss could do nothing with Dr. Stillman's well-placed and killing nick strokes, losing to the doctor, 15-5. The gallery then settled down to see a gruelling contest, as Mr. Prentiss was sure he would get the second game, but Dr. Stillman made up his mind to make it two straight and forced his opponent to be on the defensive throughout the match. There were many remarkable returns in seemingly impossible gets, both being aware every point counted. This game was set at 14-all, showing how even the men played, but the champion, true to his reputation, won out by the score of 17/15.

The followers of the game of squash tennis, as well as those who played, were highly elated with the result of the

initial championship. Much of the success of the tournament was due to the attention and courtesy of Mr. J. W. Prentiss, the president of the National Squash Tennis Association, who, although a contestant himself, unceasingly devoted his time and efforts to the details of the undertaking.

The summaries:

NATIONAL SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Held at Harvard Club, New York, April 8, 9, 10, 1911.

Preliminary round—L. E. Mahan defeated N. S. Torrance, 15/8, 15/7; G. O. Winston d. A. H. Lockett, by default; G. H. Lyon, Jr., d. H. Martin, 3/15, 15/10; 15/5; C. G. Osborne d. H. Hadden, 15/8, 15/11; W. W. Pell d. R. Goepel; George Whitney d. F. H. Keeler.

First round—D. F. Phelps defeated O. DeG. Vanderbilt, by default; F. H. Bird d. J. H. Williams, by default; L. duP. Irving d. H. Tobey; F. Kidde d. J. V. Onatavia, Jr., 15/2, 15/0; C. M. Bull, Jr., d. E. Lewis, by default; A. Stillman, 2d, d. D. P. Starr, 15/10, 15/12; F. H. Davis d. L. E. Mahan, 15/12, 15/6; G. O. Winston d. G. A. Lyon, Jr.; C. G. Osborn d. W. W. Pell; J. W. Prentiss d. George Whitney, 15/1, 12 15, 15/1; H. H. Boyesen d. J. H. Hunt, 15/7, 18/17; H. S. Satterlee d. H. D. Bulkley; F. Cruger d. Grenville Clark, by default; M. L. Feary d. C. W. Hawley, by default; M. D. Whitman d. R. Fincke, by default.

Second round—S. H. Bird defeated D. F. Phelps, 15/8, 15/10, 15/11; L. duP. Irving d. F. Kidde, 15/7, 15/5; A. Stillman, 2d, d. C. M. Bull, Jr., 15/13, 12/15, 15/9; F. H. Davis d. G. O. Winston, 15/3, 15/10; J. W. Prentiss d. C. G. Osborn; H. S. Satterlee d. H. H. Boyesen; F. C. Cruger won, by default; M. L. Feary d. M. D. Whitman, by default.

Third round—L. duP. Irving defeated S. H. Bird, 11/15, 17/14; A. Stillman, 2d, d. F. H. Davis, 15/3, 15/10; J. W. Prentiss d. H. S. Satterlee, 15/3, 15/11; M. L. Feary d. F. Cruger, 15/8, 15/4.

Semi-final round—A. Stillman, 2d, defeated L. duP. Irving, 15/3, 15/10; J. W. Prentiss d. M. L. Feary, 15/3, 15/4.

Final round—A. Stillman, 2d, defeated J. W. Prentiss, 15/5, 17/15.

CONSOLATION TOURNAMENT.

Preliminary round—C. L. Cole defeated J. R. Lock, by default; W. T. Crocker d. L. P. Marvin, by default; L. G. Morris d. H. McBurney, 15/7, 15/10; Cleveland Cobb d. A. Du Bois, 15/8, 8/15; 15/8; H. Sibley d. John Richards, 15/5, 18/15.

First round—H. Hadden defeated John Corbin, 15/4, 15/11; D. F. Phelps d. J. V. Onatavia, Jr., 15/12, 15/6; C. L. Cole d. W. T. Crocker; L. G. Morris d. C. Cobb, 15/3, 9/15, 15/9; W. H. Y. Hackett d. W. P. Blagden, by default.

Second round—H. Hadden defeated D. F. Phelps, 15/8, 15/10; L. G. Morris d. C. L. Cole, 15/2, 15/10; W. H. Y. Hackett won, by default; H. Sibley won, by default.

Semi-final round—H. Hadden defeated L. G. Morris, 15/2, 15/2; H. Sibley d. W. H. Y. Hackett, 15/4, 15/11.

Final round—H. Hadden defeated H. Sibley, 15/11, 10/15, 15/7, 15/4.

INTER-CLUB TOURNAMENT

Harvard Club vs. Princeton Club, at Harvard Club,
January 5, 1911.

M. D. Whitman, Harvard, defeated A. W. Riley, Princeton, 15/6, 15/6; J. W. Prentiss, Harvard, d. W. A. M. Stewart, Princeton, 15/0, 15/3; Grenville Clark, Harvard, d. H. Tobey, Princeton, 15/1, 15/3; G. Whitney, Harvard, d. W. B. Chamberlin, Princeton, 15/7, 15/3; F. H. Davis, Harvard, d. H. Imbrie, Princeton, 15/6, 15/8. Summary—Harvard, 5; Princeton, 0.

Columbia Club vs. Brooklyn Heights Casino, at Columbia Club,
January 5, 1911.

F. Kidde, Columbia, defeated H. Williams, Heights Casino, 15/6, 15/2; L. E. Mahan, Columbia, d. C. M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, 15/5, 7/15, 18/15; H. H. Boyesen, Columbia, d. J. O. Low, Heights Casino, 15/12, 1/15, 15/6; F. S. Keeler, Columbia, d. D. Abbott, Heights Casino, 15/7, 15/10; R. E. Wigham, Columbia, d. W. Gobel, Heights Casino, 15/2, 15/7; R. White, Columbia, d. H. Peters, Heights Casino, 15/13, 15/5; H. Kellogg, Columbia, d. W. Riggs, Heights Casino, 15/6, 15/7. Summary—Columbia, 6; Brooklyn Heights Casino, 1.

Princeton Club vs. Brooklyn Heights Casino, March 2, 1911.

C. M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, defeated S. H. Bird, Princeton, 15/12, 11/15, 15/9; A. W. Riley, Princeton, d. George Abbott, Heights Casino, 15/1, 7/15, 15/12; H. Tobey, Princeton, d. R. Goepel, Heights Casino, 10/15, 15/12, 15/2; J. O. Low, Heights Casino, d. W. A. Stewart, Princeton, 6/15, 15/6, 15/0; H. Imbrie, Princeton, d. E. A. Freshman, Heights Casino, 15/8, 15/8. Summary—Princeton Club, 3; Brooklyn Heights Casino, 2.

Harvard Club vs. Brooklyn Heights Casino, at Heights Casino,
January 19, 1911.

George Whitney, Harvard, defeated J. H. Williams, Heights Casino, 15/8, 15/7; H. S. Satterlee, Harvard, d. J. O. Low, Heights Casino, 9/15, 15/12, 15/11; George Abbott, Heights Casino, d. G. O. Winston, Harvard, 2/15, 15/9, 15/6; D. P. Starr, Harvard, d. C. M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, 18/11, 10/15, 15/12; R. Goepel, Heights Casino, d. H. Hadden, Harvard, 18/11, 15/11; L. duP. Irving, Harvard, d. H. C. Martin, Heights Casino, 15/1, 15/11; John Corbin, Harvard, d. E. A. Freshman, Heights Casino, 15/11, 5/15, 15/10. Summary—Harvard, 5; Brooklyn Heights Casino, 2.

Columbia Club vs. Princeton Club, at Princeton Club,
January 19, 1911.

S. H. Bird, Princeton, defeated L. E. Mahan, Columbia, 15/8, 15/17, 15/5; F. Kidde, Columbia, d. F. W. Riley, Princeton, 15/0, 15/8; F. Keeler, Columbia, d. W. A. W. Stewart, Princeton, 15/6, 15/12; H. H. Boyesen, Columbia, d. H. T. Homans, Princeton, 15/5, 15/8; H. Tobey, Columbia, d. H. T. Bulkley, Princeton, 15/7, 15/5. Summary—Columbia, 4; Princeton, 1.

Harvard Club vs. Columbia Club, at Columbia Club,
February 2, 1911.

W. P. Blagden, Harvard, defeated L. E. Mahan, Columbia, 12/15, 15/6, 18/16; A. Stillman, 2d. Harvard, d. F. Kidde, Columbia, 15/3, 15/3; J. W. Prentiss, Harvard, d. H. H. Boyesen, Columbia, 15/10, 15/8; H. S. Satterlee, Harvard, d. A. L. Marvin, Columbia, 15/6, 15/12; L. duP. Irving, Harvard, d. F. S. Keeler, Columbia, 18/13, 15/6; D. P. Starr, Harvard, d. H. D. Bulkley, Columbia, 15/3, 15/7; H. Haddon, Harvard, d. R. E. Wigham, Columbia, 15/7, 15/4. Summary—Harvard, 7; Columbia, 0.

Brooklyn Heights Casino vs. Princeton Club, at Princeton Club,
February 2, 1911.

C. M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, defeated A. W. Riley, Princeton, 9/13, 16/13, 13/12; P. H. Bird, Princeton, d. R. Goepel,

Heights Casino, 15/4, 15/5; J. O. Low, Heights Casino, d. H. C. Homans, Princeton, 15/9, 15/12; J. B. Williams, Heights Casino, d. H. Tobey, Princeton, 18/14, 16/18, 15/3; George Abbott, Heights Casino, d. H. Imbrie, Princeton, 15/12, 16/6. Summary—Brooklyn Heights Casino, 4; Princeton, 1.

Harvard Club of New York vs. Brooklyn Heights Casino.
February 16, 1911.

J. W. Prentiss, Harvard, defeated D. D. Roberts, Heights Casino, 18/13, 15/2; A. Stillman, Harvard, d. H. Williams, Heights Casino, 17/15, 18/11; H. S. Satterlee, Harvard, d. J. O. Low, Heights Casino, 15/18, 17/14, 15/10; E. W. Leonard, Harvard, d. H. Gopel, Heights Casino, 15/8, 15/2; L. duP. Irving, Harvard, d. H. C. Martin, Heights Casino, 5/15, 15/4, 18/15; C. F. Clarkson, Harvard, d. H. S. Hadden, Heights Casino, 15/10, 18/13; G. Whitney, Harvard, d. G. Abbott, Heights Casino, 15/5, 15/7. Summary—Harvard, 7; Brooklyn Heights Casino, 0.

Columbia Club vs. Princeton Club, at Columbia Club,
February 16, 1911.

Frank Kidde, Columbia, defeated Herman Bird, Princeton, 15/7, 15/6; H. Tobey, Princeton, d. H. D. Bulkley, 15/5, 15/4; A. L. Marvin, Columbia, d. H. S. Homans, Princeton, 18/17, 16/18, 16/7; H. H. Boyesen, Columbia, d. J. P. McCoy, Princeton, 15/9, 16/13; F. S. Keeler, Columbia, d. H. Imbrie, Princeton, 15/13, 15/11. Summary—Columbia, 4; Princeton, 1.

Harvard Club vs. Columbia Club, at Harvard Club,
March 2, 1911.

L. duP. Irving, Harvard, defeated F. Kidde, Columbia, 12/15, 15/9, 15/2; F. H. Davis, Harvard, d. L. E. Mahan, Columbia, 15/4, 15/12; D. P. Starr, Harvard, d. H. T. Bulkley, Columbia, 15/7, 15/11; H. S. Satterlee, Harvard, d. F. S. Keeler, Columbia, 15/1, 15/7; George Whitney, Harvard, d. A. L. Marvin, Columbia, 15/6, 15/10; Prentice Sanger, Harvard, d. H. H. Boyesen, Columbia, 15/12, 15/6; J. H. Hunt, Harvard, d. R. E. Wigham, Columbia, 15/12, 15/10. Summary—Harvard, 7; Columbia, 0.

Princeton Club vs. Brooklyn Heights Casino, at Heights Casino,
March 2, 1911.

C. M. Bull, Jr., defeated S. H. Bird, Princeton, 15/12, 11/15, 15 9; A. W. Riley, Princeton, d. George Abbott, Heights Casino, 15 1, 7/15, 15 12; H. Tobey, Princeton, d. R. Goepel, Heights Casino, 10/15, 15/12, 15 2; J. O. Low, Heights Casino, d. W. A. Stewart, Princeton, 6 15, 15/6, 15 0; H. Imbrie, Princeton, d. E. A. Freshman, Heights Casino, 15 8, 15 8. Summary—Princeton, 3; Brooklyn Heights Casino, 2.

Columbia Club vs. Brooklyn Heights Casino, at Heights Casino,
March 16, 1911.

L. E. Mahan, Columbia, defeated George Abbott, Heights Casino, 15 6, 18 17; C. M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, d. F. Kidde, Columbia, 18/16, 16 18, 15 3; R. Goepel, Heights Casino, d. H. H. Boyeson, Columbia, 15 8, 6 15, 15 12; J. O. Low, Heights Casino, d. H. D. Bulkley, Columbia, 15 8, 15/12; F. S. Keeler, Columbia, d. H. Martin, Heights Casino, 15 2, 15 10; R. E. P. Riggs, Heights Casino, d. H. Kellogg, Columbia, 15/9, 10/15, 15/12; E. A. Freshman, Heights Casino, d. R. E. Wigham, Columbia, 15/10, 15 12. Summary—Brooklyn Heights Casino, 5; Columbia, 2.

Harvard Club vs. Princeton Club, at Princeton Club,
March 16, 1911.

F. H. Davis, Harvard, defeated S. H. Bird, Princeton, 15/12, 15 9; L. duP. Irving, Harvard, d. A. W. Riley, Princeton, 15/7, 18 15; H. S. Satterlee, Harvard, d. H. Homans, Princeton, 15/3, 15 1; J. W. Burden, Harvard, d. H. Tobey, Princeton, 8 15, 15/13, 15 7; G. O. Winston, Harvard, d. H. Imbrie, Princeton, 15/3, 15 7. Summary—Harvard, 5; Princeton, 0.

SUMMARY INTER-CLUB SQUASH CHAMPIONSHIP, 1911.

January 5—At Harvard: Harvard, 5; Princeton, 0. At Columbia: Columbia, 6; Heights Casino, 1.

January 19—At Heights Casino: Heights Casino, 2; Harvard, 5. At Princeton: Princeton, 2; Columbia, 3.

February 2—At Columbia: Columbia, 0; Harvard, 7. At Princeton: Princeton, 1; Heights Casino, 4.

February 16—At Harvard: Harvard, 7; Heights Casino, 6. At Columbia: Columbia, 4; Princeton, 1.

Summary—Harvard won 31, lost 2; Columbia won 13, lost 18; Heights Casino won 9, lost 22; Princeton won 7, lost 18.

March 2—At Harvard: Harvard, 7; Columbia, 0. At Heights Casino: Princeton, 3; Heights Casino, 2.

March 16—At Princeton: Harvard, 5; Princeton, 0. At Heights Casino: Heights Casino, 5; Columbia, 2.

SPECIAL MATCHES

Crescent A.C. of Brooklyn vs. Harvard Club of New York,
January 15, 1910.

J. W. Prentiss, Harvard, defeated F. B. Alexander, Crescent, 15/11, 15/13; J. C. Waterbury, Harvard, d. C. W. Bull, Crescent, 16/17, 15/11, 15/11; A. Stillman, Harvard, d. W. W. Pell, Crescent, 15/1, 15/1; M. McBurney, Harvard, d. H. C. Martin, Crescent, 15/2, 17/11; E. W. Leonard, Harvard, d. L. Brooks, Crescent, 15/8, 16/15, 15/7; H. S. Satterlee, Harvard, d. M. L. Feary, Crescent, 15/10, 15/3; F. H. Davis, Harvard, d. M. F. Torrence, Crescent, 15/0, 15/2. Summary—Harvard, 7; Crescent, 0.

Harvard Club of New York vs. Crescent A.C. of Brooklyn,
at Crescent Courts, March 19, 1910.

J. W. Prentiss, Harvard, defeated C. M. Bull, Jr., Crescent, 15/5, 15/1; H. Martin, Crescent, d. G. Whitney, 15/12, 15/17, 17/15; H. S. Satterlee, Harvard, d. H. McGowan, Crescent, 15/10, 15/1; F. H. Davis, Harvard, d. M. L. Feary, Crescent, 15/1, 15/6; L. duP. Irving, Harvard, d. L. Brooks, Crescent, 17/14, 15/12; G. O. Winston, Harvard, d. W. Torrance, Crescent, 15/6, 15/8. Summary—Harvard, 5; Crescent, 1.

Harvard Club of New York vs. Crescent A.C. of Brooklyn,
April 6, 1911.

F. H. Davis, Harvard, defeated W. W. Pell, Crescent, 15/12, 15/8; L. duP. Irving, Harvard, d. C. M. Bull, Jr., Crescent, 15/10, 17/14; H. S. Satterlee, Harvard, d. H. Martin, Crescent, 15/5, 15/10; D. P. Starr, Harvard, d. M. L. Feary, Crescent, 15/6, 17/16; G. Whitney, Harvard, d. L. Brooks, Crescent, 15/5, 15/1. Summary—Harvard, 5; Crescent, 0.

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NATIONAL SQUASH TENNIS ASSOCIATION

Messrs. A. G. Spalding & Bros.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Squash Tennis Association, held Monday, May 20th, it was decided to adopt the Spalding Championship Squash Ball, as used in the National Tournament this year, as the Official Championship Ball for 1912.

Yours truly,

Alfred Hillman
Secretary.

June 14th, 1911.

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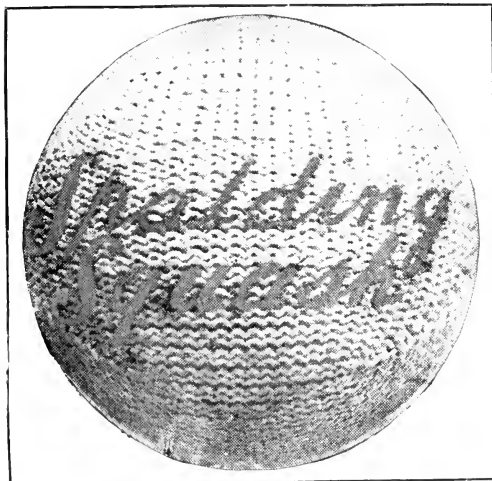


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“Championship” Squash Tennis Ball



THE
OFFICIALLY
ADOPTED
BALL
OF THE
NATIONAL
SQUASH
TENNIS
ASSOCIATION

Are finest quality material and workmanship throughout. It will pay you to try them if you are not already familiar with their good points. The idea of the (*overspun*) cover, knitted on the ball and with no seams to rip, is original with us and is a valuable improvement. These balls are carefully made of best materials, but they are not guaranteed.

No. 0. Spalding “Championship” Overspun Squash Tennis Balls (*Patented*).
White or Green covering. Dozen, \$6.00

Spalding Athletic Library; Group XI, No. 194. Squash, Court Tennis, Hand Tennis. Price 10 Cents. Edited by Frederick R. Toombs. Extract from above book: “In the days of long-gone-by the game was patronized only by the working people of England and France. But finally the attention of the higher classes was attracted by the fascinating nature of the exercises involved, and soon Racquets became one of the well-known pastimes.”

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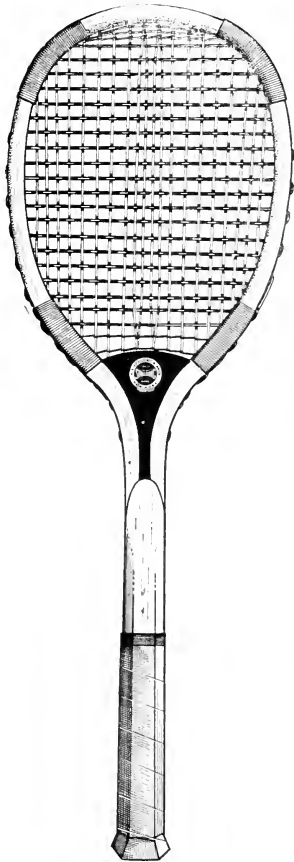
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SPALDING SQUASH TENNIS RACKETS

Frames of the finest selected white ash. Made in the most careful manner and of best materials, but not guaranteed.

No. 20. Strung with best white lambs' gut, calfskin grip. Frame bound at shoulders and also at upper bends with gut. . Each, \$5.00

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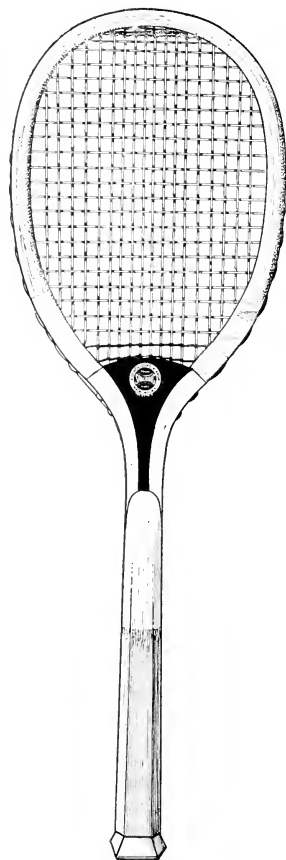
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SPALDING SQUASH TENNIS RACKETS

Frames of the finest selected white ash. Made in the most careful manner and of best materials, but not guaranteed.

No. 19. Strung with special Oriental gut, patent non-slipping handle. Frame bound at shoulders with vellum. . . Each, \$3.50



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No. 17.

Spalding Squash Racquets

Spalding Squash Racquet Bats and Balls are made in the most careful manner and of best materials, but they are not guaranteed.

No. 17. Bats made of finest selected ash; strung with best quality gut; grip wound with white kid; best grade throughout. . . . Each, \$4.00

No. S. Imported best quality 1 11-16 inch rubber ball; black. Each, 35c.



No. S.

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Spalding Squash Tennis Shirts

No. 15. White Oxford. Strong, durable, but with little weight. All sizes. . . . Each, **\$1.50**

No. 30T. Finest imported basket weave white Oxford; heavy weight. An excellent shirt for Squash in cold weather. All sizes. . . . Each, **\$3.00**

Spalding Squash Tennis Trousers

No. 2. A light weight flannel, in white only. All sizes. . . . Each, **\$5.00**

No. 9. Best English flannel. Heavy weight; well cut. Strongly made throughout. White only. All sizes. . . . Each, **\$7.00**

Spalding Squash Tennis Stockings

No. SS. Heavy woolen socks. Light gray. All sizes. . . . Each, **50c.**

No. HT. Imported leather hose. Gray or white. All sizes. . . . Each, **\$1.00**

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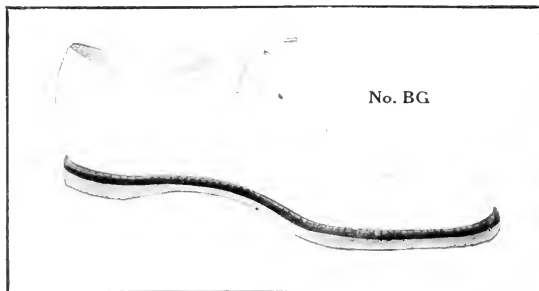
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Spalding Superior Squash Shoe



No. BG

No. BG. Low cut, with special fine white buck uppers and pure Para rubber flat sole; hand sewed and superior quality throughout. Best and most satisfactory Squash Shoe made.

Per pair, \$7.50.

Our special catalogue of Outing Clothing, showing most complete line of Flannel, Tweed, Serge and Pongee Suits in Sack and Norfolk styles, sent upon application to any address.

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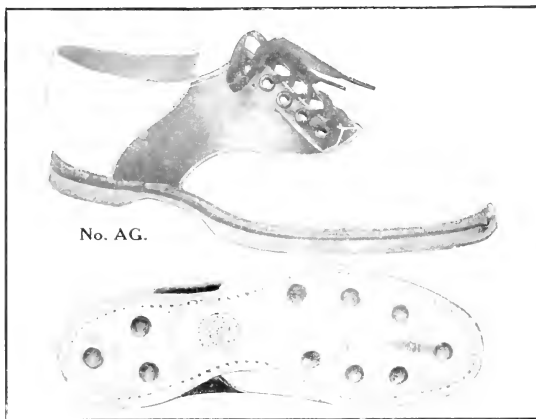
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Spalding Squash Tennis Shoe



No. AG.

No. AG. Low cut, white suede leather uppers, reinforced with tan leather; and with pure Para rubber flat sole, provided with a suction arrangement on the bottom to secure a good footing. Absolutely high grade throughout. Pair, \$5.00

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SPALDING AUTOMOBILE AND WINTER SPORTS SWEATERS



Cuts on this page all show the No. WJ Sweater with collar turned in various shapes to suit the convenience and comfort of the wearer.



FOR automobiling, training purposes, reducing weight, tramping during cold weather, golfing, shooting, tobogganing, snowshoeing. High collar may be turned down quickly, changing into neatest form of button front sweater. Sizes 28 to 44 inches. Carried in stock in Gray and White only. See list below of colors supplied on special orders.

No. WJ. Highest quality special heavy weight worsted.

Each, \$7.50 ★ \$81.00 Doz.

No. WDJ. Fine quality standard weight worsted. Same style as No. WJ, but lighter weight.

Each, \$6.00 ★ \$63.00 Doz.

The dozen prices printed in italics will be quoted only on orders for one-half dozen or more.

We allow four inches for stretch in all our sweaters, and sizes are marked accordingly. It is suggested, however, that for very heavy men a size about two inches larger than coat measurement be ordered to insure a comfortable fit.

SPECIAL ORDERS—In addition to stock colors mentioned, we supply these sweaters without extra charge, on special orders only, not carried in stock, in any of the following colors:

Black	Scarlet	Navy	Dark Green
Maroon	Cardinal	Columbia Blue	Seal Brown

N. B.—We designate three shades which are sometimes called RED. They are Scarlet, Cardinal, Maroon. Where RED is specified on order, we supply Cardinal.

Plain colors, other than the above, to order only, 50c. each garment extra.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Solid colored sweaters with one color body and another color (not striped) collar and cuffs furnished in any of the colors noted, on special order at no extra charge.



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Spalding Jacket Sweaters

Sizes: 28 to 44 inches chest measurement.

We allow four inches for stretch in all our sweaters, and sizes are marked accordingly. It is suggested, however, that for very heavy men a size about two inches larger than coat measurement be ordered to insure a comfortable fit.

BUTTON FRONT

No. VG. Best quality worsted, heavy weight, pearl buttons. Carried in stock in Gray or White only. See list below of colors supplied on special orders.

Each, **\$6.00** ★ *\$63.00 Doz.*

No. DJ. Fine worsted, standard weight, pearl buttons, fine knit edging. Carried in stock in Gray or White only. See list below of colors supplied on special orders.

Each, **\$5.00** ★ *\$54.00 Doz.*

No. VK. Special broad knit, good quality worsted, pearl buttons. Carried in stock in Gray or White only. See list below of colors supplied on special orders.

Each, **\$5.00** ★ *\$54.00 Doz.*

WITH POCKETS

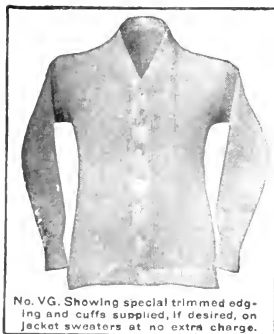
No. VGP. Best quality worsted, heavy weight, pearl buttons. Carried in stock in Gray or White only. See list below of colors supplied on special orders. With pocket on either side, and a particularly convenient and popular style for golf players.

Each, **\$6.50** ★ *\$69.00 Doz.*

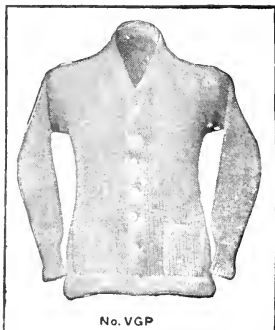
Shaker Sweater

No. 3J. Standard weight, Shaker knit, pearl buttons. Carried in stock and supplied only in Plain Gray.

Each, **\$3.50** ★ *\$39.00 Doz.*



No. VG. Showing special trimmed edging and cuffs supplied, if desired, on jacket sweaters at no extra charge.



No. VGP



No. DJ



No. VK

SPECIAL ORDERS

In addition to stock colors mentioned, we also supply any of the sweaters listed on this page (except No. 3J) without extra charge, on special orders only, not carried in stock, in any of the following colors:

**BLACK
CARDINAL**

**MAROON
SCARLET**

**NAVY BLUE
COLUMBIA BLUE**

**DARK GREEN
SEAL BROWN**

Other colors to order only in any quality, 50c. each extra.

SPECIAL NOTICE—We will furnish any of the solid color sweaters listed on this page with one color body and another color (not striped) collar and cuffs in any of the above colors on special order, at no extra charge. This does not apply to the No. 3J Sweater.

The prices printed in italics opposite items marked with ★ will be quoted only on orders for one-half dozen or more. Quantity prices NOT allowed on items NOT marked with ★

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO
ANY COMMUNICATIONS
ADDRESSED TO US

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

FOR COMPLETE LIST OF STORES
SEE INSIDE FRONT COVER
OF THIS BOOK

Prices in effect July 5, 1911. Subject to change without notice. For Canadian prices see special Canadian Catalogue

ACCEPT NO
SUBSTITUTE

THE SPALDING



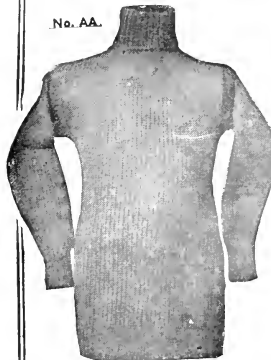
TRADE-MARK

GUARANTEES
QUALITY

Spalding "Highest Quality" Roll Collar Sweaters

Worsted Sweaters. Special quality wool, exceedingly soft and pleasant to wear. Full fashioned to body and arms and put together by hand, not simply stitched up on a machine as are the majority of garments sold as regular made goods.

No. AA.



All made with 9-inch roll collars,
Sizes 28 to 44 inches.

We allow four inches for stretch in all our sweaters, and sizes are marked accordingly. It is suggested, however, that for very heavy men a size about two inches larger than coat measurement be ordered to insure a comfortable fit.

PLAIN COLORS—Sweaters on this page are supplied in any of the colors designated, at regular prices. Other colors to order only in any quantity, 60c. each garment extra.

SPECIAL ORDERS—In addition to stock colors mentioned, we also supply any of the sweaters listed on this page without extra charge, on special orders only, not carried in stock, in any of the following colors:

Black **Cardinal** **Seal Brown**
Maroon **Navy** **Dark Green**
Scarlet **Columbia Blue**

N. B.—We designate three shades which are sometimes called RED. They are Scarlet, Cardinal, Maroon. Where RED is specified on order, we supply Cardinal.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Solid color sweaters with one color body and another color (not striped) collar and cuffs furnished in any of the colors noted, on special order at no extra charge.

No. A.



No. AA. The proper style for use after heavy exercise, inducing copious perspiration, for reducing weight or getting into condition for athletic contests. Particularly suitable also for Foot Ball and Skating. Heaviest sweater made. Carried in stock in White or Gray only. See list above of colors supplied on special orders.

No. A. "Intercollegiate." Colors same as No. AA. Special weight.

No. B. Heavy weight. Colors same as No. AA.

Each, **\$8.00** ★ **\$84.00** Doz.
6.00 ★ **66.00** "
5.00 ★ **54.00** "

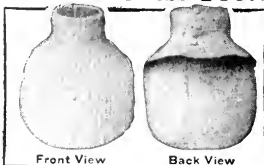
Shaker Sweater



Good quality all wool sweater, shaker knit, well made throughout. Sizes 30 to 44 inches. Standard weight, slightly lighter than No. B. Colors same as No. AA.

No. 3. Each, **\$3.50** ★ **\$39.00** Doz.

Spalding Combined Knitted Muffler and Chest Protector



Front View

Back View

No. W. Fancy knit; good weight, special quality worsted. Stock colors, White or Gray. Each, **\$1.50**

No. M. Special weight; highest quality worsted. Stock colors, White or Gray. Each, **\$1.00**

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

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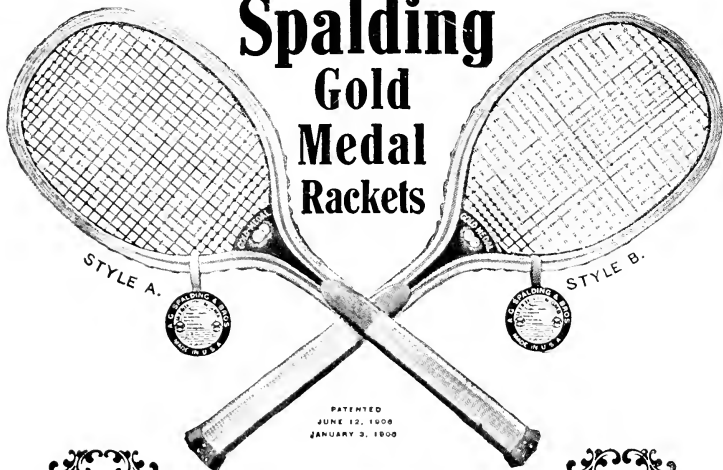
THE SPALDING



TRADE-MARK

GUARANTEES
QUALITY

Spalding Gold Medal Rackets



PATENTED
JUNE 12, 1908
JANUARY 3, 1909

THE SUCCESS we have met with in putting out this racket accompanied by the broadest guarantee ever given on an article of this kind is the best evidence as to the truth of our assertions regarding the great care which we exercise in watching every detail of its manufacture. The racket is sold upon its own reputation and the Spalding Guarantee is your assurance of satisfaction.

The difference between Styles A and B is in the additional strings reinforcing the central portion of the latter. Handles 5 and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference. Stringing of clearest and absolutely best quality lambs' gut. Tag attached to each racket, giving particulars of special inspection. Each racket enclosed in special quality mackintosh cover.

We use a dogwood insertion in shoulders, after proving to our satisfaction, by experience, that it is far superior to cane or other material for the purpose.



GUARANTEE

WE guarantee Lawn Tennis Rackets for a period of 30 days from date of purchase by the user. The Guarantee Tag attached to each Spalding Lawn Tennis Racket reads as follows: If this Racket proves defective in workmanship or material within 30 days from date of purchase, please return, transportation charges prepaid, to any Spalding Store, and the defect will be rectified. Imperfectly strung Rackets will be restringed, and in the event of a broken frame due to workmanship or defective material, the Racket will be replaced. **Notice.**—This Guarantee does not apply to Rackets weighing less than 13 ounces.



We urge that at the conclusion of play this Racket be rubbed dry, and when not in use be covered with a Waterproof Cover, placed in a Racket Press, and the gut occasionally varnished.

No. GM. EITHER STYLE A OR
STYLE B STRINGING. **Each, \$8.00**

KEEP YOUR RACKET IN A
DRY PLACE, otherwise
the Guarantee is Void.

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TRADE-MARK

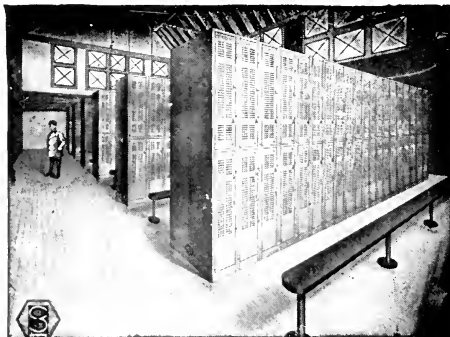
GUARANTEES
QUALITY

Durand-Steel Lockers

Wooden lockers are objectionable, because they attract vermin, absorb odors, can be easily broken into, and are dangerous on account of fire.

Lockers made from wire mesh of expanded metal afford little security, as they can be easily entered with wire cutters. Clothes placed in them become covered with dust, and the lockers themselves present a poor appearance, resembling animal cages.

Durand-Steel Lockers are made of finest grade furniture steel and are finished with gloss black, furnace-baked japan (400°), comparable to that used on hospital ware, which will never flake off nor require refinishing, as do paints and enamels.



Some of the 6,000 Durand-Steel Lockers installed in the Public Gymnasiums of Chicago. 12'x 15'x 42", Double Tier.

Durand-Steel Lockers are usually built with doors perforated full length in panel design with sides and backs solid. This prevents clothes in one locker

from coming in contact with wet garments in adjoining lockers, while plenty of ventilation is secured by having the door perforated its entire length, but, if the purchaser prefers, we perforate the backs also.

The cost of Durand-Steel Lockers is no more than that of first-class wooden lockers, and they last as long as the building, are sanitary, secure, and in addition, are fire-proof.

THE FOLLOWING STANDARD SIZES ARE
THOSE MOST COMMONLY USED:

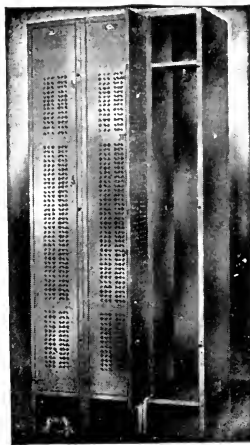
DOUBLE TIER	SINGLE TIER
12 x 12 x 36 Inch	12 x 12 x 60 Inch
13 x 15 x 36 Inch	15 x 15 x 60 Inch
12 x 12 x 42 Inch	12 x 12 x 72 Inch
13 x 15 x 42 Inch	15 x 15 x 72 Inch

SPECIAL SIZES MADE TO ORDER.

We are handling lockers as a special contract business, and shipment will in every case be made direct from the factory in Chicago. If you will let us know the number of lockers, size and arrangement, we shall be glad to take up, through correspondence, the matter of price.



Two Lockers in Double Tier



Three Lockers in Single Tier

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NOV 18 1919

Standard Policy

A Standard Quality must be inseparably linked to a Standard Policy.

Without a definite and Standard Mercantile Policy, it is impossible for a manufacturer to long maintain a Standard Quality.

To market his goods through the jobber, a manufacturer must provide a profit for the jobber as well as the retail dealer. To meet these conditions of Dual Profits, the manufacturer is obliged to set a proportionately high list price on his goods to the consumer.

To enable the glib salesman, when booking his orders, to figure out attractive profits to both the jobber and retailer, these high list prices are absolutely essential; but their real purpose will have been served when the manufacturer has secured his order from the jobber, and the jobber has secured his order from the retailer.

However, these deceptive high list prices are not fair to the consumer, who does not, and, in reality, is not ever expected to pay these fancy list prices.

When the season opens for the sale of such goods, with their misleading but alluring high list prices, the retailer begins to realize his responsibilities, and grapples with the situation as best he can, by offering "special discounts," which vary with local trade conditions.

Under this system of merchandising, the profits to both the manufacturer and the jobber are assured; but as there is no stability maintained in the prices to the consumer, the keen competition amongst the local dealers invariably leads to a demoralized cutting of prices by which the profits of the retailer are practically eliminated.

This demoralization always reacts on the manufacturer. The jobber insists on lower, and still lower, prices. The manufacturer, in his turn, meets this demand for the lowering of prices by the only way open to him, viz.: the cheapening and degrading of the quality of his product.

The foregoing conditions became so intolerable that, 12 years ago, in 1899, A. G. Spalding & Bros. determined to rectify this demoralization in the Athletic Goods Trade, and inaugurated what has since become known as "The Spalding Policy."

The "Spalding Policy" eliminates the jobber entirely, so far as Spalding Goods are concerned, and the retail dealer secures his supply of Spalding Athletic Goods direct from the manufacturer under a restricted retail price arrangement by which the retail dealer is assured a fair, legitimate and certain profit on all Spalding Athletic Goods, and the consumer is assured a Standard Quality and is protected from imposition.

The "Spalding Policy" is decidedly for the interest and protection of the users of Athletic Goods, and acts in two ways:

FIRST—The user is assured of genuine Official Standard Athletic Goods, and the same fixed prices to everybody.

SECOND—As manufacturers, we can proceed with confidence in purchasing at the proper time, the very best raw materials required in the manufacture of our various goods, well ahead of their respective seasons, and this enables us to provide the necessary quantity and absolutely maintain the Spalding Standard of Quality.

All retail dealers handling Spalding Athletic Goods are required to supply consumers at our regular printed catalogue prices—neither more nor less—the same prices that similar goods are sold for in our New York, Chicago and other stores.

All Spalding dealers, as well as users of Spalding Athletic Goods, are treated exactly alike, and no special rebates or discriminations are allowed to anyone.

Positively, nobody; not even officers, managers, salesmen or other employes of A. G. Spalding & Bros., or any of their relatives or personal friends, can buy Spalding Athletic Goods at a discount from the regular catalogue prices.

This, briefly, is the "Spalding Policy," which has already been in successful operation for the past 12 years, and will be indefinitely continued.

In other words, "The Spalding Policy" is a "square deal" for everybody.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

By *A. G. Spalding*
PRESIDENT.

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One copy del. to Cat. Div.

NOV 28 1911

Standard Quality

An article that is universally given the appellation "**Standard**" is thereby conceded to be the Criterion, to which are compared all other things of a similar nature. For instance, the Gold Dollar of the United States is the Standard unit of currency, because it must legally contain a specific proportion of pure gold, and the fact of its being Genuine is **guaranteed** by the Government Stamp thereon. As a protection to the users of this currency against counterfeiting and other tricks, considerable money is expended in maintaining a Secret Service Bureau of Experts. Under the law, citizen manufacturers must depend to a great extent upon Trade-Marks and similar devices to protect themselves against counterfeit products—without the aid of "Government Detectives" or "Public Opinion" to assist them.

Consequently the "Consumer's Protection" against misrepresentation and "inferior quality" rests entirely upon the integrity and responsibility of the "Manufacturer."

A. G. Spalding & Bros. have, by their rigorous attention to "Quality," for thirty-three years, caused their Trade-Mark to become known throughout the world as a Guarantee of Quality as dependable in their field, as the U. S. Currency is in its field.

The necessity of upholding the guarantee of the Spalding Trade-Mark and maintaining the Standard Quality of their Athletic Goods, is, therefore, as obvious as is the necessity of the Government in maintaining a Standard Currency.

Thus each consumer is not only insuring himself but also protecting other consumers when he assists a Reliable Manufacturer in upholding his Trade-Mark and all that it stands for. Therefore, we urge all users of our Athletic Goods to assist us in maintaining the Spalding Standard of Excellence, by insisting that our Trade-Mark be plainly stamped on all athletic goods which they buy, because without this precaution our best efforts towards maintaining Standard Quality and preventing fraudulent substitution will be ineffectual.

Manufacturers of Standard Articles invariably suffer the reputation of being high-priced, and this sentiment is fostered and emphasized by makers of "inferior goods," with whom low prices are the main consideration.

A manufacturer of recognized Standard Goods, with a reputation to uphold and a guarantee to protect, must necessarily have higher prices than a manufacturer of cheap goods, whose idea of and basis of a claim for Standard Quality depends principally upon the eloquence of the salesman.

We know from experience that there is no quicksand more unstable than poverty in quality—and we avoid this quicksand by Standard Quality.



SPALDING

ATHLETIC LIB

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 005 806 440 3

A separate book covers every Athletic Sport
and is Official and Standard
Price 10 cents each

GRAND PRIZE



ST. LOUIS, 1904



GRAND PRIX



PARIS, 1900

SPALDING

ATHLETIC GOODS

ARE THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

MAINTAIN WHOLESALE and RETAIL STORES in the FOLLOWING CITIES:

NEW YORK	CHICAGO	ST. LOUIS
BOSTON	MILWAUKEE	KANSAS CITY
PHILADELPHIA	DETROIT	SAN FRANCISCO
NEWARK	CINCINNATI	LOS ANGELES
BUFFALO	CLEVELAND	SEATTLE
SYRACUSE	COLUMBUS	MINNEAPOLIS
BALTIMORE	INDIANAPOLIS	ST. PAUL
WASHINGTON	PITTSBURG	DENVER
LONDON, ENGLAND	ATLANTA	DALLAS
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND	LOUISVILLE	
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND	NEW ORLEANS	
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND	MONTREAL, CANADA	
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA	TORONTO, CANADA	

Factories owned and operated by A. G. Spalding & Bros. and where all of Spalding's Trade-Marked Athletic Goods are made are located in the following cities:

NEW YORK	CHICAGO	SAN FRANCISCO	CHICOPEE, MASS.
BROOKLYN	BOSTON	PHILADELPHIA	LONDON, ENG.